1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	17	3	Assam	23	4
Bihar	46J	15	Bihar	55	28
Chhattisgarh	55'	24	Chhattisgarh	44	20
Gujarat	21	5	Gujarat	16	.3
Haryana	7'	1	Haryana	22	*7*
Jharkhand	46	15	Jharkhand	33	14
Karnataka	32;	7	Karnataka	31	12
Kerala	7	2	Kerala	22	7
Madhya Pradesh	47;	21	Madhya Pradesh	43	18
Maharashtra	30	11	Maharashtra	25	8
Orissa .	57	31	Orissa	50	25
Punjab ' .	4	1	Punjab	18	1
Rajasthan •	17	3	Rajasthan	36	10
Tamil Nadu	26	6	Tamil Nadu	26	7
Uttar Pradesh	33	10	- Uttar Pradesh	44	17
West Bengal,	24	5	West Bengal	29	8
ALL-INDIA:	30	10	ALL-INDIA:	30	10

Confusing parameters for census of BPL

t*318. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that parameters for census of people living below poverty line vary, causing confusion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that problem has become more serious due to non-uniformity in the parameters of Central Government and State Governments;

(c) whether Government are considering to set up a task force in this regard; and

(d) if not, the State-wise number of poor persons and the details of the parameters adopted for their identification?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development conducts the BPL Census generally in the beginning of the Five Year Plan to identify the rural households living Below the Poverty Line who could be assisted under its various programmes. The BPL Census was conducted earlier in 1992 for the Eighth Five Year Plan and in 1997 for the Ninth Five Year Plan using the income and expenditure criteria respectively. For the Tenth Five Year Plan, BPL Census 2002 has been conducted using the uniform methodology of 'Score Based Ranking' of the rural households

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for which 13 socio-economic parameters have been used. This methodology was recommended by the Expert Group constituted by the Ministry and was adopted after a wide range of discussions with different stakeholders including the State Governments which is considered to be an improvement over the methodologies based on income and expenditure approach used for the previous BPL Censuses. However, some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and West Bengal have conducted more comprehensive surveys to meet their own State specific requirements of statistics, but it has been promised to furnish the BPL list to this Ministry on the basis of prescribed methodology.

The results of BPL Census 2002 could not be finalized as was stipulated originally because of the stay order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 5.5.2003 during the hearing of a Writ Petition No. 196 of 2001 in the matter of PUCL *Vs.* Union of India. The stay was vacated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 14.2.2006. Immediately after vacation of the stay, the State Governments were advised to finalise the BPL list in a transparent manner by taking the measures of giving wide publicity, to get the approval of the Gram Sabha, displaying the list at the Panchayat Headquarters, to keep the printed copies in the booklet form at the Panchayat Headquarters and paint the list of BPL households on the wall of the Panchayat Building in the ascending order along with posting it on the website. A two-stage appeal mechanism was also introduced to redress the public grievances. The State Governments are reported to have received a large number of objections which took considerable time to resolve them. A number of States are still in the process of finalizing the BPL list and there is no proposal at present to set up any Task Force.

Under the guidelines of BPL Census 2002, the States were given the option to identify the number of BPL households in the rural areas in such a way that it should be equal to the poverty estimates of 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share worked out by the Planning Commission, whichever is higher. Another 10% flexibility was allowed to account for the transient poor. The number of BPL households on the basis of Adjusted Share and poverty estimates of 1999-2000 is at Statement-I *{See* below). A Statement indicating the list of States who have finalized the BPL list on the basis of BPL Census 2002 along with the total number of rural BPL households identified is at Statement-II *(See* below). The list of parameters prescribed for BPL Census 2002 is at Statement-Ill.

Statement-I

Details regarding rural BPL families as per Adjusted Share and poverty estimates of 1999-2000

(Families in lakhs)

SI. No.	States	No. of BPL families as per Adjusted Share	No. of BPL families as per 1999-2000, poverty estimates
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.526	11.626

1	2	3	4
.2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.605	0.760
3.	Assam	15.725	18.434
4.	Bihar	66.322	55.380
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.019	14.802
6.	Goa	0.063	0.022
7.	Gujarat	10.361	7.960
8.	Haryana	6.096	2.388
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.567	0.968
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.177	0.594
11..	Jharkhand	23.851	19.922
12.	Karnataka	20.786	11.982
13.	Kerala	9.327	4.194
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30.687	28.762
15.	Maharashtra	41.089	25.024
16.	Manipur	1.054	1.306
17.	Meghalaya	1.181	1.578
18.	Mizoram	0.273	0.280
19.	Nagaland	0.810	1.042
20.	Orissa	31.484	28.738
21.	Punjab	2.962	2.040
22.	Rajasthan	15.784	11.012
23.	Sikkim	0.303	0.400
24.	Tamil Nadu	24.339	16.102
25.	Tripura	1.903	2.506 .
26.	Uttaranchal	5.468	4.566
27,	Uttar Pradesh	93.768	77.836
28.	West Bengal	34.989	36.022
29.	A and N Islands	0.146	0.116
30.	Delhi	0.039	0.014
31.	Chandigarh	0.015	0.012
32.	D and N Haveli	0.146	0.060
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005	0.002
34.	Lakshadweep	0.010	0.006
35.	Pondicherry	0.185	0.128
	ALL INDIA:	488.056	386.584

Statement-II

States where BPL list has finalised on the basis of BPL Census, 2002

SI. No.	State/UT	No. of BPL Rural Families as per 2002 Census
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	83007
2	Chhattisgarh	1789237
3.	Goa	7054
4.	Gujarat	1451215
5.	Himachal Pradesh	282370
6.	Jharkhand	2481029
7.	Karnataka	1919014
8	Madhya Pradesh	4084211
9.	Maharashtra	4502516
10.	Mizoram	37384
11.	Nagaland	155837
11	Punjab	324637
13.	Rajasthan	1736200
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10027136
15.	Uttarakhand	623790
16.	A and N Islands	10692*
17.	Daman and Diu	535

*Only for Andaman

Statement-III

List o/ 13 *Socio-Economic Indicators for identification of rural BPL households (BPL Census 2002-each parameter carries score* 0-4)

SI. No.	Indicators
1	2
1	Land Holdings (tick / one and indicate score)
(i)	Nil holdings
(ii)	Less than one ha unirrigated or 0.5 ha irrigated
(iii)	More than one and less than 2 ha unirrigated or 0.5 to 1 ha irrigated
(iv)	More than 2 ha and less than 5 ha unirrigated or 1.0-2.5 irrigated
(V)	More than 5 ha unirrigated or more than 2.5 ha irrigated

1	2
2	Type of House (tick / one and indicate score)
(i)	Houseless
(ii)	Kutcha
(iii)	Semi Pucca
(iv)	Pucca
(V)	Urban type
3	Availability 'of Clothing (tick / one and indicate score)
(I)	Less than two pairs
(ii)	More than two pairs but less than four
(iii)	More than four pairs but less than six
(iv)	More than six pairs but less than ten
(V)	More than ten pairs
4	Food Security (tick / one and indicate score)
©	Less than one meal per day in major part of the year
(ii)	Normal one meal but sometimes less .
(iii)	Normal one meal throughout the year
(iv)	Two meals per day and occasional shortage
(V)	Enough food
5	Sanitation (tick / one and indicate score)
©	Open defecation
(ii)	Group latrines with irregular water supply
(iii)	Group latrines with regular water supply
(iv)	Group latrine with irregular water supply and sweeper
(V)	Private latrine
6	Ownership of consumer durables *viz.* TV, Electric Fan, Kitchen appliances, Cooker, Radio etc. (tick / one and indicate score)
(i)	NIL
(ii)	Anyone item
(iii)	Two items only
(iv)	Any three
(V)	All items

1	2
7	Literacy status of highest literate (tick / one and indicate score)
(i)	Dliterate
(ii)	Upto primary
(iii)	Completed secondary/passed 10th
(iv)	Graduate/Professional
(V)	Post Graduate/Professional
8	Status of Household Labour (tick one and indicate score)
(i)	Bonded labour
(ii)	Women and Child labour
(iii)	Only adult female and no child labour
(iv)	Adult males only
(V)	Others
9	Means of livelihood (tick / one and indicate score)
(i)	Casual labour
(ii)	Subsistence cultivation
(iii)	Artisan
(iv)	Salary
(V)	Others
10	Status of Children (tick / one and indicate score)
(i)	Not going to school and working
(ii)	Going to school and working
(iii)	*Nil*
(iv)	*Nil*
(V)	Going to school and not working
11	Type of Indebtedness (tick / one and indicate score)
(i)	Daily consumption purposes from norriial source
(ii)	For production purposes from normal source
(iii)	For other purposes from normal source

1	2
(iv)	Borrowing from institutional agencies
(V)	No indebtedness and possess assets
12	Reason for migration (tick / one and indicate score)
(i)	Casual work
(ii)	Seasonal employment
(iii)	Other forms of livelihood
(iv)	Non-migrant
(V)	Other purposes
13	Preference for Assistance (tick / one and indicate score)
(0	Wage employment
(ii)	Self-employment
(iii)	Training and skill upgradation
(iv)	Housing
(V)	Loan/Subsidy more than Rs. One lakh or no assistance required

Impact of liberalized import

*319. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study to assess the impact of liberalized import under various regional and bilateral trade agreements, of agricultural products on Indian agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the protection given to Indian farmers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Before entering into any negotiation for a bilateral or regional Free Trade Agreement, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through joint study groups to examine the feasibility of the proposed agreement, including its impact on the domestic agriculture and industrial sectors. TVpically, the Free Trade Agreements protect sensitive products of the two sides through the inclusion of negative lists as well as a safeguards mechanism to protect against possible surges in imports. The Government, in close consultation with the concerned Ministries, decides on the agricultural products that need to be included in the negative list of a particular agreement, where no tariff concessions are to be offered. A reduction in customs duties is offered in respect of certain agricultural products only after taking into account the sensitivities of our agricultural sector and the potential volume of trade in these products.